

# LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XIX.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1863.

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT,  
TO THE COUNTRY.

ONE YEAR. \$6 00

SIX MONTHS. 3 50

ONE MONTH. 50

## LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

We desire to procure the services of a local agent in every Postoffice District in the State. Will our friends act, or procure the services of some efficient person in our behalf? Believing that the circulation of the Democrat may be materially extended, we make this appeal to our friends in its behalf.

We regret that want of space prevents our publishing in full this morning the resolutions which will probably be adopted by the State of Delaware.

They fully and entirely coincide with the course we have suggested as to the proper course which our own Legislature should adopt.

They assert the desire of Delaware for the restoration of the Federal Union with an inviolable Constitution.

Secondly, the difficulty in forming our present Union until the security of free speech and persons and the reserved rights of the States were guaranteed.

All they say upon loyalty is, that a majority of the people of Delaware are loyal to the Federal Constitution, and they recognize no other fealty, except to their State, and denounce any other fealty as disloyal.

They denounce in unmeasured terms arbitrary arrests, and assert "they will give no aid or countenance to this war, unless it can be prosecuted with the strict limits of constitutional authority."

They condemn in fitting terms the President's proclamation, and all attempts to interfere with State authority.

Gen. Henry Clay said, twenty years ago, of the Abolitionists:

"With them, the rights of property are nothing; the deficiency of the powers of the General Government is nothing; the acknowledged and incontestable powers of the States are nothing; the disunion of the Union is nothing; and the overthrow of a Government which has manifested the power of the civilized world, are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers, recklessness and regardless of all consequences."

How true! How prophetic were the words of the great Kentuckian! That party has now been in power two years, and what are the results? A distracted and disordered land; a nation clothed in blood; a country filled with mourning. For all that Mr. Clay foretold, they are to blame.

What are the rights of property now? Let us confide, the proclamation, the stealing of slaves from loyal owners, countenanced by the Executive, answer, "The deficiency of the powers of Government." Mr. Lincoln supplies it with "military necessity." "The acknowledged rights of the States." In what instant have they not been violated? The whole power of the Government is aimed at their destruction. If any ever doubted the fate of that great statesman, who, if he erred in some things, saw with prophetic vision the aims, the objects, and the intentions of this corrupt and now despotic party.

At what does the Administration sin but the ruin of the country? We see that Burnside has been removed, Franklin and Sumner removed. Why? Because they have "decidedly" come "unfriendly" to the "rebels," and rather than restore him and make that army effective, they will remove all who counsel the contrary. Nothing but vile, treacherous, and vicious impulses and intentions control the Administration. They must have their own party in power, and at the head of that army, or they will destroy and divide the Union. It is told in the story of Gil Blas that when Dr. San Grado's patients all died under the treatment of warm water and bleeding, his pupil Gil, recommended a change. "But," said the Doctor, "I have written a work to prove its efficacy." "Aha! then," said Gil, "perish all the passantry, all the bourgeoisie, all the nobility, rather than change." So it is with Lincoln. He has written a proclamation, and rather perish all the States, the Union, all the people, than restore McClellan to command.

Our neighbor calls public attention to the proposed International Agricultural Exhibition to be held next summer at Hamburg, and with great propriety suggests that the agricultural interests in this country should be represented there, among the rest the "Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office." We are very happy to be able to inform him and our other agricultural friends that the "Agricultural Bureau" is no longer at the far end of the Patent Office, but has risen from its former subordinate position to the dignity of a distinct department. For the first time in its history it has for its head a man distinguished not only in the theory but the practice of agriculture—the Hon. Isaac Newton.

The managers of the Hamburg exhibition offer two prizes for steam plows of seven hundred and three hundred thalers; for other agricultural machinery medals will be awarded. American exhibitors must file their applications on or before the 15th of April with Austin Baldwin & Co., of New York.

I declare that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists; that I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and have no inclination to do so.—[Mr. Lincoln's inaugural.]

A friend asked us on Monday that if Lincoln had not made that declaration in his inaugural. We stated that he had, and for the information of the public we lay his declaration before them.

It will be seen that nothing could be more delicate. He not only declares that he has no right directly but indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States. What is this proclamation but a direct and indirect interference with it? It is direct in its operation, under military law.

The fact is before the public, and we leave the verdict with it.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON.—The total number of prisoners in confinement in the New Jersey State prison during 1862 was five hundred and eighty-two. Of this number there were one hundred and seventy-four discharged by expiration of sentence, etc.

Rossini has taken a great fancy to Adeline Patti. He called in person on her on New Year's Day, to congratulate her on her Parisian successes, and extend to her the felicitations of the New Year.

Eighteen head of condemned Government horses and mules were sold on Saturday, at Covington, Ky., by Quartermaster Webster, at prices ranging from one to forty-four dollars per head.

Commodore Nutt will act as groomman at the wedding of his friend Tom Thumb, and the bridegroom will be a little sister of the bride—a young lady quite as明白 and pretty as the future Mrs. Thumb.

SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.—Two convicts Solomon Weeks and David Conemingo, were transferred from Covington to the Kentucky State Penitentiary at Frankfort, last week, by Sheriff Bowers.

There were 107 deaths in the city of St. Louis during the week ending January 24th.

## ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

In 1860 there were 1,042 banks in the United States, with an aggregate capital of \$421,990,000. How long would it take a bright young man to learn to distinguish from counterfeits all the notes of the various denominations of these sixteen hundred banks, and those of more than a thousand suspended or broken banks besides?

The amount of agricultural implements annually produced in the United States is estimated at over seven millions in value, of which the middle States produce two and a half millions.

The manufacturers of the wares from the various metals require a little over \$1,000,000 annually for their production.

Many ignorant people suppose that the States of Ohio and Indiana have an interest in the banks bearing their names, and are bound for the issues of these banks. Nothing is further from the truth.

THE FIRST COTTON FACTORY IN CHICAGO.—The Tribune states that Henry W. Fuller, Esq., of that city, has determined upon erecting a cotton factory in Chicago. His plans meet with the co-operation of several prominent citizens, and he has the promise of "material aid" from Eastern capitalists.

The aggregate cash value of all the implements of war in the United States, in 1860, as shown by the recent census, is six thousand six hundred and fifty millions of dollars. It is painful to think that, perhaps, more than half this amount will be consumed in this war, making a heavy debt for posterity to pay.

LEATHER BRECHES.—Adz, writing for the Prairie Farmer, gives a very favorable account of the performance of leather breeches made of four sheep-skins. He takes great credit to himself for being so unfeeling as to himself.

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A writer in the Prairie Farmer gives as the product of twenty acres fifty tons of hay and一百十五 bushels of clover seed, which sold for \$567.50—over \$38 an acre.

Complaint is being made in Ohio and Michigan of poor prospects for the next wheat crop.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

## THE PROGRAMME OF THE RADICALS.

It is understood that Mr. Wade is recognized as the leader of the Radicals. The radical programme as to both civil and military officers. Some of them are determined to sacrifice patriotism, loyalty, usefulness, and efficiency to personal gain.

They denounce as a curse the "radicalised rights of the States." In what instant have they not been violated? The whole power of the Government is aimed at their destruction. If any ever doubted the fate of that great statesman, who, if he erred in some things, saw with prophetic vision the aims, the objects, and the intentions of this corrupt and now despotic party.

It is told in the story of Gil Blas that when Dr. San Grado's patients all died under the treatment of warm water and bleeding, his pupil Gil, recommended a change. "But," said the Doctor, "I have written a work to prove its efficacy." "Aha! then," said Gil, "perish all the passantry, all the bourgeoisie, all the nobility, rather than change." So it is with Lincoln. He has written a proclamation, and rather perish all the States, the Union, all the people, than restore McClellan to command.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The speech of Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, in the House of Representatives, in the afternoon of the 24th, in defense of the emancipation proclamation, was a bold and eloquent speech yet made from the opposition side.

A FAST FLEET ABOUT TO DEPART.—While New York was quiet, other Navy-Yards were not idle all week. The following squadrons of fast steamers have been sent off, or are committed to go, within a few days, on most important business:

Lackawanna, steam corvette, navy built; Baltic, steam corvette, navy built; Pawnee, gunboat, navy built; Monongahela, gunboat, navy built; Ticonderoga, gunboat, prepared.

There are now, fast vessels, and only one of them, the Pawnee, left at New York, and only one of the fast vessels, and only one of the gunboats, the Latona, Hendrik Hudson, and other useful purchased vessels are also sent away. The work to be performed by these ships, and the fleet whose names we printed some days since, will be heard of.—IN. I. Tribune, 23.

THE FEDERAL FLEET ABOUT TO DEPART.—While New York was quiet, other Navy-Yards were not idle all week. The following squadrons of fast steamers have been sent off, or are committed to go, within a few days, on most important business:

Miss Rosina Delight Richardson, only daughter of Nathaniel Richardson, of East Alstead, has attracted the admiring eyes of curiosity seekers. She is 19 years of age, is 5 feet 3 inches in height, measuring 5 feet 3 inches round the waist, and 2 feet 10 inches in a straight line across the shoulders. Her weight is 47 pounds. For a full-rigged dress on a winter's day, she requires 95 yards of 3/4 yard wide cloth.

The Directors of the Ophthalmic Hospital, New York, held a meeting on the 30th instant, and elected Solomon Jenner President. Two hundred and seven patients were treated during the past three months, making over ten thousand since the organization of the hospital.

AWARDS.—The Government awards of this week in St. Louis comprise 5,500 barrels prime mess pork at \$12.45 and the balance at \$12.64 per barrel; 1,120,000 pounds clear long middling smoked, at \$2.85 per 100 pounds; 1,120,000 pounds bacon shoulders at \$5.95 and, 1,120,000 pounds plain bacon hams at \$7.95 per 100 pounds. The foregoing is the product of this year's packing.

IT is therefore clear, beyond all doubt or question, that the power of the Federal Government of slavery is placed under the supreme, absolute, and exclusive control of the State.

It is difficult to see how it could be otherwise, and it is equally difficult to conceive of any other power than that of the Federal Government.

The Constitution may be searched in vain to find any greater security and protection thrown around the landed estates or any other property than is given by the Federal Government. If the President has power to deprive whole districts and communities of their entire property in slaves, it follows of necessity that he can by the same means, take from them their lands and estates, and any other property that they may have.

Slavery was also made the basis, in part, of representation in the States where it existed. The Constitution provides for, in the enumeration to be made of the inhabitants, in the apportionment of Representatives in Congress from the several States, the enumeration shall be made "by adding to the whole number of free persons, excluding Indians not taxed, and those of other persons," or three-fifths of all the slaves.

But let, in process of time, some conflict arise between the slave and free States, extent insecu- re, and to guard against all interference of the slave power in the free States, and to give the army of patriots, brought together under the banner of the Constitution, a full and ample protection.

No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation of any State or other person, be discharged from such service or labor, and shall be delivered up to the authorities of the State where it exists.

At the time the Constitution was adopted, the Union was formed, slavery was allowed, and had long been allowed in most of the States.

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